Real-Time Strong Motion Response Spectra Determination in Support of Rapid Damage Assessment from Large Earthquakes

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#### **Traditional Strong Motion Response Spectra Determinations**

- Event detection and recording at remote dataloggers
- After complete recording, event files are telemetered back to data processing center
- Strong motion response spectra are then computed over the entire event recording
- Latency for producing final results are in the 10s of seconds to minutes range mainly depending on the latencies in assimilating event files in the dataloggers



#### New Strong Motion Response Spectra Determination

- We present the results of computing strong motion response spectra based upon a new software processing system, **Bighorn**
- **Bighorn** does not depend on event detection by the dataloggers
- Rather it processes real-time accelerogram data streams and produces real-time strong motion response spectra to produce damage estimates as soon as possible
- Although the results show here are for single stations, all of the software has been fully threaded on a per station basis so that similar results can be obtained over multiple stations on computer hosts with multiple independent hyper-threads.



#### Srong Motion Response Spectra Equations of Motion

• Strong Motion Response Spectra defined as a set of maximum amplitude values from a comb of damped harmonic oscillators

The basic SMR EOMs can be expressed as a Laplace transfer function,

$$H(S) = \frac{\omega^2 + 2\xi\omega S}{\omega^2 + 2\xi\omega S + S^2}$$

Where  $\omega$  = oscillator natural frequency in radians per second and  $\xi$  = oscillator damping ratio

• This transfer function can be designed using normal digital filtering methodologies. The resulting recursion relation requires 5 multiplies per sample per oscillator as opposed to the 10 multiplies per sample per oscillator required in the traditional numerical integration based approach.







![](_page_6_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_1.jpeg)

### Latencies

- We present the results of computing time latencies strong motion response spectra produced by **Bighorn**
- All processing was done on a single 3-component station over the 96 oscillators shown previously
- Latencies were computed by subtracting the data time stamps from the system time. All of these results were generated on an Apple laptop computer with the system time synchronized using NTP.
- Both simulation results using the same test signal as used previously and real data from a remote datalogger will be shown

![](_page_11_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

## Sagebrush Flats – Etna 2 300 meters from SJF

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

### Sagebrush Flats to Toro Peak 15.5 km link

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

# Sagebrush Flats – UCSD 5 Hops

![](_page_15_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

## Sagebrush Flats – Boulder Public Domain Internet

![](_page_16_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_0.jpeg)

### Conclusions

- **Bighorn** produces real-time strong motion response spectra efficiently with processing latencies of approximately 25 msec.
- With proper data sources, these results can be compared in real time against exceedance levels to produce potential structure damage alarms within fractions of one second
- **Bighorn** greatly reduces damage alarm latencies relative to traditional strong motion response processing systems

![](_page_18_Picture_4.jpeg)